

ADMIRAL PORTER'S SON

ACCUSED OF SELLING THE INFLUENCE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Serious Charge Made by a Colored Man. Members of the United States Army and Navy are accused of selling the influence of the Government.

David Essex Porter, a son of Admiral Porter, appeared in the Police Court this afternoon, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses. The complainant is a colored man named F. W. Johnson. He accuses young Porter of having obtained from him on the 20th of last August \$1,000 in money and goods, in return for which Porter undertook to secure for him a good government situation. This Porter failed to do.

The prisoner, a gentlemanly-looking man, apparently about 35 years of age, sat in court for several hours awaiting his examination, with a nervous smile on his face, while his bejeweled fingers stroked the fur collar and lapels of his overcoat in a nervous manner.

He was arrested by Officer Boland of the First Precinct on Saturday night and remained there until the usual hour for taking the prisoners to court, when he was driven there in the patrol wagon with a crowd of black and white people, charged with vagrancy, drunkenness and other similar offenses.

Throughout the day many members of the Loyal Legion, whose button he wears, visited him in court and offered to go bail for him. He declined all offers of assistance, said he would refuse to waive examination and would go to jail.

Major Porter has had a brilliant military record. He entered the United States army as a lieutenant of the first United States artillery, carried the first dispatch through the rebel lines from General Grant to General Meade, in 1862, went to Egypt and joined the army of the Khedive, and through many bloody engagements in the land of the Pharaohs. In February of last year he was offered a position as an officer in the Haytian army, which he declined, owing to a disagreement with Minister Preston about financial matters. He is, in appearance and manner, a typical soldier of fortune.

In conversation with a Critic reporter he acknowledged that he had obtained some money from Johnson, and also from Daniel Keys and William Newton, who having sworn out unserved warrants against him. He says this money was used to him to recruit him for expenses he had been obliged to incur in the endeavor to obtain Government positions for these men, he having gained a reputation among colored people for being able to get them Government jobs because he had obtained a few under the Cleveland administration.

When the three men who took out the warrants against him, asked him to undertake the duty of placing them in Ucie Sam's pay-roll he says he told them that he would do so if they would recoup him for expenses incurred. He says they agreed to this, and that all the money he obtained from them was incurred in a legitimate manner.

Colonel Jackson, who defended the prisoner, then moved to quash the proceedings on the ground of a defect in the wording of the warrant. Argument on this point was in progress when THE CRITIC went to press.

MR. FORAKER'S GIVE-AWAY.

It Pleases General Kelton and Stirs up Excitement.

Adjutant-General Kelton's attention was called to-day to a dispatch from Ottawa, Canada, stating that Hon. Peter Mitchell, in Parliament, last night referred to Governor Foraker's statement at the dedication of the Rife's Army in Cincinnati to the effect that he had received inquiries from the Adjutant-General of the United States about the militia strength of Ohio, and how long it would take to mass them at Cleveland. The dispatch states that Mr. Mitchell took occasion to warn the Canadian Government against the danger to their frontier from American troops.

General Kelton said: "I think this warning was only given to arouse the Canadian authorities to the importance of organizing and drilling a larger body of militia." The Canadian Government now has 30,000 militia, 1,000 of which are trained regularly, while the balance are drilled not often than once a year.

"I am glad this Foraker speech is being agitated, because we want Mr. Henderson's militia bill now before Congress to pass. The bill will authorize the President of the United States to call out the militia and this will place 100,000 additional men in the cases of emergency. As the law now is the President has not even the power to accept the aid from the militia of the States when it is offered him.

"It is true that inquiries to Governor Foraker to know the number and efficiency of Ohio troops, but it had nothing whatever to do with Canada. I sent similar inquiries to the Governors of all the other States. It was done for the purpose of enabling us to make out our report to Congress which furnishes the militia with arms and ammunition."

"Has Ohio an efficient body of militia, now soon as did Governor Foraker say he could mass his troops at Cleveland?" was asked.

"Ohio has an efficient body of militia, numbering 100,000 men. They made a good showing at the Centennial parade in New York, and have improved very rapidly the past few years. I think this agitation comes from the politicians, who know that our treaty stipulations with Canada are being expired, and if differences should arise, there would be nothing for a guide to arbitration. There is absolutely no significance, beyond the duty of the Department, to keep posted about all militia, in the inquiries sent to the several States."

Gov. Love and Gov. Foraker.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 18.—Governor Foraker says that, so far as Michigan is concerned, there is no truth in Governor Foraker's statement that the Adjutant-General of the United States Army had, in 1887, asked the Governors of all States about the condition of the State militia.

It Should Be a Warning.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 18.—In Parliament last night, Hon. Peter Mitchell referred to Governor Foraker's statement regarding the inquiry of the Washington Government in 1887 concerning the Ohio militia. Mr. Mitchell thought the information given out by Governor Foraker should be a warning to Canada, as showing the danger which constantly threatened her borders. Sir John Macdonald said he did not believe a word of the story.

THE FUGITIVES' MECCA.

San Francisco Will Witness a Big Fugitive Encounter.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—The fight between Jack Dempsey and Billy McCarthy, the Australian, to-night, for an eighteen-hundred-dollar purse, promises to draw as large a crowd as the previous battle between the former and the Marine, Betting is heavily in favor of Dempsey, the odds being \$100 to \$80, with few takers. McCarthy has a large following among pugilists, but they have not much money.

Dempsey's friends declare he is in better condition than when he met La Blanche, but against this is the fact that he was recently very sick and has had hard work to get in condition. His lungs are affected, and some of the experts here say he can't knock McCarthy out, who is built like the Marine, can stand tremendous punishment and is a clever fighter. The winner of this fight will be expected to meet La Blanche.

STRICT FROM THE ROLL.

American Students Dismissed From the Berlin University.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The action of the authorities of the Berlin University in dismissing absolutely—striking their names from the roll—forty odd American students, has destroyed much of the good feeling which existed in the American colony toward Germany in consequence of the amicable settlement of the Samoan difficulty and the decided friendly exhibited by the German Emperor and the Chancellor for Minister Phelps, which has lately been evinced. This change of sentiment only goes to show how slight a thing will turn old liking into indifference or dislike.

It is learned upon incontrovertible authority that the dropping of the students was not only an act of simple justice, but that the final course was not taken until advice, admonition and even threats had proved unavailing. It was alleged that the cause of the dismissal of these young men was the frequency of their visits to Heidelberg and Vienna. This explanation of the matter is the extreme of absurdity. It was not the visits, but the outrageous disgraceful conduct of the students while on their excursions mentioned that brought about their downfall, and it is asserted, upon excellent authority, that the fact that the Americans alone prevented their arrest in the places visited. It is a fact not to be disputed that Americans, of all other tourists or sojourners, commonly meet with exceptional respect and consideration in Germany. So well are they treated, indeed, that if one is arrested it may be assumed with safety that he has egregiously transgressed the most lenient of the laws of decency. Therefore, it may be assumed that there was abundant reason for the harsh treatment to which the students were subjected.

PRINCE BISMARCK.

Rumor That He Is to Resign From the German Chancellery.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The intimation in this morning's dispatches that Bismarck will almost immediately resign his connection with the Prussian Ministry, except that which is conferred upon him through the exalted title of Imperial chancellorship, is in direct confirmation of the Chancellor's own remark a short time ago that he proposed throwing the bulk of the work upon his young assistant, upon younger shoulders. This lightning bolt of news, which has carried for many years, now that he has borne it to the goal he set for it. Though the active work may be done by others, the directing power will remain unchanged and undiminished in force.

"Spook" Makers in Trouble.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—F. W. Burke, a veteran captain in the U. S. army, who goes by the name of "Spook" Burke, is being sought by the police of this city. He is an inmate of his house at 30 Ogden avenue, were arrested last night upon a warrant sworn out by Edward B. Clark, who charges them with obtaining money on false pretenses. Mr. Burke has been for some time giving séances, charging \$2 admission to the rooms. Clark has been a regular attendant at the séances, and finally, concluding he was being swindled, caused the arrest of the "Spook" makers.

When the prisoners were arrested the officers confiscated a large assortment of wigs, false beards, etc., used by Mrs. Burke in manufacturing spirits.

Lizzie Smith's Escape.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—Mrs. Lucinda Sargent, the nurse charged with conspiring at the escape of Lizzie Smith, an important witness against Mrs. Luddgate, was arrested yesterday at her station she gave a full story of all that has happened in Miss Luddgate's house during her stay. She stated that while Miss Smith was making her escape from the room, she was in the kitchen, and the dining-room the special officer on guard on the premises.

Fatal Fire in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 17.—A fire, which started early this morning in the confectionery store of Henry Fritz, 387 Broad street, quickly communicated to the store of Thomas B. Blackburne and the fancy store of Julius Blum, all of which were completely destroyed. The excitement during the conflagration was intense, but all the inmates of the tenements over the stores were rescued in safety, with the exception of Mrs. Mary Burns, aged 23, who was suffocated before the firemen could reach her.

Round the World in 33 Days.

MONTREAL, CANADA, Feb. 18.—It is the intention of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, as soon as one of their new Pacific steamers is completed, which will be about November next, to carry the first Canadian excursion party around the world. It is estimated that the round trip will take about sixty-five days. With a fast Atlantic service the trip could be made in fifty-three days.

Snow Blockade Threatened.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—Dispatches from several points in the Sierra state that another heavy snow storm is raging, and another railroad blockade is threatened. At Summit the snow is eighteen feet deep, and at Emigrant Gap twelve feet. An east-bound train has been abandoned near Cascade, while several west-bound trains are stuck in huge drifts.

Fire in a Girl's Seminary.

AUSTIN, TEX., Feb. 18.—The girl's seminary, San Matheo, situated about south of here, was burned last night. Three of the young ladies were seriously injured. Thirty others escaped from the building by jumping, and many of them were more or less injured.

Bullets at a Ball.

ARLINGTON, ORE., Feb. 18.—News has been received here that at a ball at Harman last Friday night Zeb Dickson shot and killed his brother Wake. Zeb was jealous of his brother's attentions to his wife. He gave himself up to the authorities.

Both Folly and Wisdom grow with our years.

Both folly and wisdom grow with our years and a reliable case of catarrh or influenza grows faster than either unless it be treated with Old San's Catarrh Cure, which cures the worst cases. 25 cts.

Call up telephone No. 251-2 and order Free Catarrh delivered to you for 35 cents a month.

POSTAL TELEGRAPHY.

MR. WANAMAKER MORE FULLY EXPLAINS HIS POSITION.

President Chandler of the Postal Telegraph Company Also Appears Before the House Committee—Personal Feeling Disclaimed.

By Special Wire from the Capital.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker and President A. B. Chandler of the Postal Telegraph Company also appeared before the members of the House Committee on Postoffices and Postroads to-day on the subject of establishing a limited post and telegraph service.

Mr. Wanamaker continued the statement begun by him before the committee last week. He said that his relations with the telegraph company were exceedingly pleasant. He had never had any difficulty of a personal character with the company, and he was not in any way personally interested in it.

In regard to the post and telegraph scheme Mr. Wanamaker said that some people would say: "Is there personal feeling behind this?" He wanted it distinctly understood there was no such thing.

In regard to the bill submitted by him, Mr. Wanamaker said that he opposed it only as a study. He had no changes to offer except to suggest that the bill should fix the rates for messages, might be eliminated and the power of fixing rates be vested in the Postmaster-General.

He said the civil service would control the new establishment, and recommended that some penalty be provided to prevent the use of the wires for political purposes by officers and employees of the Government and others.

With some flexibility in the bill, Mr. Wanamaker said it might seem to be not so great as it might seem. Mr. Wanamaker in answer to questions by members of the committee said he thought the scheme would work to the benefit of the telegraph companies by giving them additional work, but the companies differed with him. He had believed all along that it would be greatly to the interest of the world to make the Government.

Count Andrassy Dead.

The Celebrated Austro-Hungarian Passes Away.

VIENNA, Feb. 18.—Count Andrassy is dead.

Count Julius Andrassy, a Hungarian statesman, was born at Zemplin, March 8, 1823, of an ancient noble family. His father, Count Charles Andrassy, died in 1845. Count Julius was sent to the Diet of Hungary in 1847 and took an active part in the revolution of 1848.

He went to Constantinople as Ambassador of the republic of Hungary the year that final defeat came. While abroad he was sentenced to death and hanged in effigy. He resided in France and England until 1857, when the general amnesty enabled him to return to Hungary. He again took part in public affairs and in 1867, when the rights of self-government were restored to Hungary, he became premier. The chief acts of his administration were the civil and political emancipation of the Jews and the extension of the franchise.

The only agreement between the two companies provides that a regular schedule of rates between given points should be maintained. His company would be in position to obtain the contract were the bill passed regardless of any contract with the Western Union.

Mr. Chandler admitted that if the postal telegraph scheme became a slow telegraph, as intended by Mr. Wanamaker, it might develop a new character of business. His company could not do the work contemplated between the maximum rates fixed by the Postmaster-General's bill.

The furnishing by the Government of operators, instruments and offices would reduce the expense to the company, but he was not certain that this would allow the business to be done on a profitable basis. His company thinks that the Government has no right to establish a service that might ruin a company with seven or eight million dollars invested.

Mr. Wanamaker told the committee something at this point about the scheme to establish a new telegraph company to carry out the idea. He thought there was no greater harm in the Government for the benefit of the postal telegraph, as a business, than to have a dozen other people do the same.

Mr. Chandler said that the Postal Telegraph Company was very much in sympathy with the Postmaster-General in his desire to serve the public interest, but to the extent that he was because the Postmaster-General was a public officer and he was not.

His company wanted to favor the interests of the Government in every particular, but did not want to see a Government telegraph established that would destroy seven or eight million dollars which the Postal Company had invested in their property and make it valueless.

He did not think the Government had a right to do that, and if it had that right he thought it would be unjust and very unreasonable. The committee adjourned, to meet to night at 8 o'clock, when Mr. Chandler will continue his statement.

Striking at the Liquor Traffic.

Senator Ingalls to-day introduced in the Senate a bill to amend the Interstate Commerce law by adding a section providing that it shall be unlawful for any person to ship into another State or Territory any intoxicating liquor that the laws of the State or Territory forbid.

The bill also declares it unlawful for any transportation company to carry any intoxicating liquor into any State or Territory where the laws of the State forbid. The bill makes parties violating these laws guilty of a misdemeanor and provides fines in both cases.

Assistant Secretary of War.

The journal was approved without objection.

Saturday, March 15, was set apart, on motion of Mr. O'Neill of Pennsylvania, for eulogies upon the late William McKim.

The Pension Appropriation Bill was reported from the Appropriations Committee and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

A conference committee was ordered on the bill for the relief of the superintendent of the census to collect farm mortgage statistics.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole. Mr. Burrows of Michigan moved that the committee be discharged, but the motion was not agreed to.

Mr. McAdoo agreed with Mr. Brockington that the punishment of the Army officer responsible for the tunnel failure was a disgrace to the service.

Army and tended to bring courts-martial into contempt.

Nominations Confirmed.

The Senate to-day in secret session confirmed the following nominations:

T. H. Bailey, register of the land office, Pierre, S. D.; H. B. Natchez, register at Chamberlain, S. D.; F. W. Eakin, receiver of public money at Pierre, S. D.; W. T. Lafollette, receiver at Chamberlain, S. D.

Work of the Committees.

The House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures has decided to hear Secretary Windom on the silver question on Monday next instead of to-morrow, as heretofore announced.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs to-day authorized a favorable report on the bill appropriating \$43,420 for the relief of the Conga League, bringing into the United States and procuring the surrender of Sitting Bull and his followers.

The Senate Committee on Commerce, at its meeting this morning, agreed to report favorably the resolution appropriating money for the construction of a deep-water harbor at Galveston, Tex., in accordance with the report of the board of engineers which investigated the cause of the existing deep-water harbor on the Gulf of Mexico some time ago. The bill appropriates \$5,200,000, no more than \$1,000,000 to be used in any one year.

The committee also made favorable reports on the following bridge bills:

To permit the Mississippi and Little Rock Railway Company to bridge the White River, Arkansas; to permit the bridging of the Arkansas River at or near Poncha, Ark.; to extend the time for completing the bridge of the Mississippi and Louisiana Bridge and Railroad Company at Natchez, Miss.

Favorable reports were made on the bill to improve the Marine Hospital at Vineyard Haven with amendments; the bill to establish a port of delivery at Sioux City, Iowa. The bill regarding the bridge at Louisville, Ky., (changing the location of the structure from the old site to a new one) was reported adversely, with a long written report.

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nor does it permit the husband to put to evidence anything that his wife may have said to him. Therefore, Mr. Talbot was compelled to sacrifice himself. It was proven that the wife was not in, and therefore Mr. Talbot had perjured himself in making oath that she was of legal age. Had the marriage ceremony not been performed the woman might have been able to demonstrate her love and also the man's by taking the witness stand to relieve him of the burden of responsibility.

But she is his wife and must sit quiet in the courtroom and see him convicted, for no crime more than that of believing implicitly what she told him.

IN AND OUT OF CHURCHES.

The Rev. J. H. Webber of Eugene, Ore., ejected a young man from his church, but the exiles cost \$43.50.

There are three Roman Catholic and eight Protestant missions in the Congo Territory. They support twenty-eight stations and ninety-five missionaries. The Protestant missions are supported by Americans, English and Swedes.

According to the British Catholic directory for 1890 the estimated Catholic population of the British Empire is 9,730,000. It is distributed as follows: Ireland, 3,015,000; England and Wales, 1,300,000; Scotland, 850,000; and the colonies and dependencies, 4,130,000.

A writer in an Eastern journal, talking about church choirs, says they have become the training school for the comic opera stage. "The good deacons may not believe it, but a skilled and experienced choir is the most popular sopranos and prima donnas shows that they graduated from church choirs."

AMONG THE BREAD WINNERS.

Brooklyn granite-cutters get \$8.50 per day; non-union men, \$3.50.

From all parts of the country come encouraging reports in regard to the eight-hour movement.

Texas has a new labor paper, the *Labor Journal*, published at San Antonio. It is a strong advocate of the Australian system of voting.

The Connecticut Supreme Court has just decided that an agreement to forfeit the wages of a workman, if he leaves without notice, is not in violation of public policy.

Amendments to the factory-inspection law of New York have been introduced into the Legislature, providing for the appointment of eight female deputy factory inspectors to report the conditions under which female employees have to work.

The House Committee on Labor have under consideration the bill to adjust the pay of mechanics, laborers and others under the eight-hour law. After discussing the bill a resolution was adopted calling upon the heads of the several executive departments for information as to the amount that would be required for such adjustment, and the committee will report on the bill when they next meet.

At a large meeting of Episcopal ward-earners in Amux Hall, New York, resolutions were adopted declaring against swearing in churches. Father Huntington spoke earnestly of the need of true Christianity among the rich of the duty of wage-workers, communists toward and among the rich employers who were exposed to so much wickedness in their business and in the church. There were men and the help of God. The Rev. De Costa condemned the employment of child labor and denounced all schemes of charity which do not reach the root of the evil.

Two wealthy ladies, whose names are withheld, took the platform and pledged themselves to the anti-slavery movement in the church. There were parish organizations all over the city, and a journal for the white lists of free-poor churches and fair shop-keepers, etc.

VERY CLEVER MEN.

One day last week a laboring man was digging a ditch in G Street, San Bernardino, Cal., when he unearthed an ancient bag of money. He kept his find secret and left town next morning.

A stranger fell headlong through the window of a store at Bloomsbury, Pa. He was a 480-pound fellow, and offered to pay for the damage. The proprietor took out \$1.50, but after the fellow had gone discovered that the note was a counterfeit.

A Brooklyn lawyer invited some clients who called upon him to lunch. When they got their bill for legal services the found \$4 added to it for the meal, but they took good care not to pay it, and the over-shoulderful of Blackstone has not, up to the present, said.

A police inspector named Meme has just been tried in Paris for obtaining money under false pretenses. His principal victims were people seeking divorces. To the husbands he said that he was watching their wives, while he invariably warned the women of the proceedings which were about to be instituted against them, and this caused the women to give him money.

The manest man in Maine lives near Lewiston. He had an on y son, who was drafted and killed in the war. The father now says: "I was short-sighted in not paying \$400 for a substitute, for I have been forced to hire a man ever since to help carry on the farm, and it has cost me a thousand above the price of a substitute. Besides he was a master hand to work, and the smallest enter ever saw."

After exhausting every means to collect a bill, W. B. Nordyke of Parsons, Kan., wrapped up a plug of tobacco and sent it to his debtor C. O. D. The debtor paid before opening the package. When he did open it he found a receipt for a bill for Nordyke. The bill was the same which had been so long owing, and its amount tallied with the C. O. D. charges. The plug of tobacco did not begin to be worth the money.

You can order THE CRITIC by postal card. It will be sent to your address every evening for 35 cents.

CONSUMPTION,

In its first stages, can be successfully checked by the prompt use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Even in the advanced periods of that disease, the cough is wonderfully relieved by this medicine.

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral with the best effect in my practice. This wonderful preparation once saved my life. I had a constant cough, night sweats, was greatly reduced in flesh, and given up by my physician. One bottle and a half of Ayer's Pectoral cured me."—A. J. Eldon, M. D., Middleton, Tennessee.

"Several years ago I was severely ill. The doctors said I was in consumption, and that they could do nothing for me, but advised me, as a last resort, to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking this medicine for a few days, I was cured, and my health remains good to the present day."—James Birchard, Darien, Conn.

"Several years ago, on a passage home from California, by water, I contracted so severe a cold that for some days I was confined to my state-room, and a physician on board considered my life in danger. Happening to have a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, I used it, and in a few days my cold was restored to a healthy condition. Since then I have invariably recommended this preparation."—J. B. Chandler, Junction, Va.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1.50 bottles, \$5.

J. WILLIAM LEE

(Successor to Henry Lee's Sons, UNDERTAKER—482 PENN. AVENUE N. W., South Side. Branch office, 456 Maryland ave. n. w.

BRIGGS' HEADACHE TRUCKS

—FOR— SICK HEADACHE

—IN ITS— Nervous, Bilious or Congestive Forms.

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